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ADDRESS
Adopted by the American Party,
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,
June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to
meet the members of the American party in Na-
tional Council, the occasion demands a reaffirma-
tion of our opinions. We are ready to-day as
yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is
in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand
fast by our views of devotion to our whole coun-
try. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheart-
ened by opposition—neither discouraged by the
past, nor without hope for the future—we meet
together both to counsel one with another, and to
show to the people of the United States, by our
presence and our numbers here in open conven-
tion that as a party we are hopeful and deter-
mined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the do-
minant party at the South, by appeals made to sec-
tions of country and the passions of the day, are
temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is
no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a
victory secured by passion give evidence of a
true attachment to principle. A true soldier will
never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause
because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters
who sustained the American candidates for the
two first offices in the gift of the people in No-
vember last may enjoy the consciousness of an
honest work well meant and well done. They
neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in
the discharge of a great public duty, and had the
thousands of men who agreed with them in op-
inion as to the justice of their principles and the
fitness of their candidate acted upon the same
convictions of public duty, the result would have
been far different. At the North, tens of thou-
sands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that
there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while ten
of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the
South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore
would secure the election of the candidate of the
miscalculated Republican party. It was a cruel
and uncalculated sacrifice of principle upon the
altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of
principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as
sometimes the case, in the consideration of the
objects of great public moment, would result in
common disaster. When patriotism becomes the
rule of action and a true love of country points
out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the
yielding up of that which is right for that which
is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything
in the past calculation to wound the feelings of
those who were tempted in a moment of despon-
dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obliga-
tions to their country or their associates in prin-
ciple.

Thousands who left our ranks in November,
drawn away by the temporary expedients and
passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of
the American party. They have been taught in
the bitter school of experience that the word of
promise may be made to the ear and broken to
the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure,
and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the
want of which is one of the great evils of the
times—and to accomplish which ought to unite
the good men of all parties—there has been either
a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a
bold participation in that wrong. So in the
promises made at the North to secure a pure
franchise through the agency of a registry law
where all could see and know who, under the
constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have
either of the two great organizations opposed the
American party except in a moment of despon-
dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obliga-
tions to their country or their associates in prin-
ciple. Even where an attempt has been made,
as in New York, to secure a practical re-
form under the naturalization laws, so that while
the change would not extend the five years' re-
sidence previous to naturalization provided by the
laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless,
secure a small portion of this limited resi-
dence before the alien was allowed to vote, the at-
tempt has failed, by the combined opposition of
both the Democratic and Republican parties, who
not unfrequently work together at the North to
destroy the American organization. And while
there has been a neglect to maintain a pure fran-
chise for white voters, and an open and earnest
opposition to all reforms, proposing simply re-
medial measures for admitted great public evils,
there has also been enacted in New York a suc-
cessful measure looking to such an amendment
of the Constitution as would secure a general sys-
tem of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus,
in one part of the Union a State Constitution is
opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage,
while in another part of the Union the alien has
been conferred upon him privileges wholly un-
known to the native-born citizen. To-day a foreign
pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished
from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is named
in all things, and regardless of his residence in the
country, an equal with the citizen whose service has
been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of
his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another sec-
tion of the country become revolutionary in their
plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and
exhaust their patriotism and labor in meas-
ures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation
in both our Federal and State governments.—
Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor
mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the
black race and, whether meant or meant, result
in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness
in different States and among different classes of
people which the true men of the country cannot
fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the
American party. We know of no political differ-
ences between the rights of the North and the
rights of the South. All are subordinate to the
constitution of our common country. The union
of the States, the rights of the States, the priv-
ileges of the people in the States, and under the
Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.—
When differences of opinion come, as come they
will, they must be settled, not by crimination and
hate, but by reference to that great principle of com-
mon right and common protection—the Consti-
tution of the United States; and if there shall
unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to
what is granted and what is denied by the
constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the
authorized courts of the nation, can alone
make up and decide the final issue. The constitu-
tion and the law must, therefore, at all times and
in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peace-
ably to assemble and petition the government for
a redress of grievances, are among these speci-
fied constitutional personal rights, and cannot be
abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is
restrained by the laws of the land. Equally ex-
plicit are the rights of the States over their own
territories, and interference with them becomes
both a public abuse of power and an act of per-
sonal impudence. If all men in all sections of
the country, could realize where their powers com-
mence, and where they cease—if they could
understand that they are no more responsible for
other men's sins than they are secure in their own
Self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively
well.

There are many and vital questions upon which
the American party can agree, and to these all
other subjects should be subordinate. They are,
in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our
National Platform. We hold, for example, as
cardinal maxims of public justice and private
duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintain-

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be

4th. The union of Church and State must be

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaran-

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cher-

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be ex-

10th. The naturalization laws must be amend-

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suff-

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Consti-

13th. The provision of the Constitution which

14th. The Vice President to possess the same qual-

15th. The President—which, in the foreign

16th. The United States Senate, and a residence of

17th. The President in Congress—which for-

18th. The maintenance of an established Reli-

19th. Our faith and practice. So far from depart-

20th. The restoration of the Constitution, we seek

21st. Above and beyond all other records of political

22nd. The platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues

23rd. The United States must be a Democracy

24th. The party, which is not only what it was in times

25th. Past, but which seems to have outlived its

26th. Consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It

27th. It has different faces for different parts of the country,

28th. And different phases to illustrate its many

29th. Creeds. It has involved the government in great

30th. Difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while

31th. This party is in power. Under Democratic Admin-

32th. In the past, there has been an open violation of law

33th. In the Territory of Utah. A social system which

34th. Would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly

35th. Repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest

36th. Honor upon the government, a festering sore upon

37th. The political body, and every day growing from

38th. Bad to worse, exists and has existed for four

39th. Years past within the borders of our own gov-

40th. ernment. We condemn this outrage upon morals

41th. and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance

42th. abated. We trace it, however, as one of the nat-

43th. ural ills incident to that system of administration

44th. which seeks to fill the nation with criminals,

45th. paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace

46th. the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of

47th. arson, the case of arson, the multitudes of

48th. murders, the cruel banishments, the heavy in-

49th. tercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those

50th. who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of

51th. the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

52th. Other questions of great importance though of

53th. less magnitude also attract our attention. The

54th. public domain, secured by a common treasure and

55th. a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the com-

56th. mon property of the nation is distributed with-

57th. out regard to the general ownership, and with a

58th. lawlessness of appropriation which shows an utter

59th. indifference to the just claims and true wants of the

60th. American people.

61th. Who can arrest these evils and restore the gov-

62th. ernment to its ancient landmarks but the Ameri-

63th. can party? Where else is there a sure hope of

64th. the redemption of the nation from the grasp of

65th. an opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth

66th. of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

67th. We call then upon our countrymen all over

68th. the land to organize and act. Let them seek to

69th. give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity

70th. to our glorious Union by making the love of

71th. country and of the whole country a passion and a

72th. principle.

73th. The past in our nation is made glorious by the

74th. patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of

75th. Southern men of the stamp and character of him

76th. who led the great armies of the Revolution, and

77th. of those who were distinguished under the con-

78th. federation and in the convention which framed the

79th. constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and

80th. character of the son of Massachusetts who nomi-

81th. nated George Washington of Virginia to be Gen-

82th. eral-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and

83th. like him received the sword of the leading British

84th. General on Southern soil at the instance of the

85th. forever-loved, Heaven-protected Father of our

86th. common country.

87th. Living then in these great examples of the

88th. past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in

89th. the spirit of the great and good men who led

90th. the way to virtue, and to independence, we too,

91th. we too, are hopeful and hearty of the great fu-

92th. ture.

93th. We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-op-

94th. eration of all men, all over the land, who are

95th. with us in principle and sentiment—and of

96th. all men too, who wish to reform those gross

97th. abuses in the State and nation which have result-

98th. ed in so much personal wrong, and left a stain

99th. like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic.

100th. Americans and friends of Americans, North and

101th. South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be

102th. forever fallen."

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Aug. 8, 1857—1y.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the

practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as

may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Prescott, the Historian.

The July number of the Massachusetts Teacher contains a very interesting article by the pen of Rev. Geo. E. Ellis upon Mr. Prescott. In this article Mr. Ellis introduces a friendly and communicative letter from Mr. Prescott, explaining the origin and extent of the difficulties under which it is well known he has labored in the composition of his histories. It is, says the Boston Journal, a pleasantly related tale of a faithful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

"I suppose you are aware that, when in college, I received an injury in one eye which deprived me of the use of it for reading and writing. An in judicious use of the other eye, on which the burden of my studies was now wholly thrown, brought on a rheumatic inflammation which deprived me entirely of sight for some weeks. When this was restored the eye remained in too irritable a state to be employed in reading for several years. I consequently abandoned the study of the law upon which I had entered; and, as a man must find something to do, I determined to devote myself to letters, in which independent career I could regulate my own hours with reference to what my sight might enable me to accomplish.

"I had early conceived a strong passion for historical writing, to which, perhaps, the reading of Gibbon's autobiography contributed not a little. I propose to make myself a historian in the best sense of the term, and hoped to produce something which posterity would not willingly let die. In a memorandum book, as far back as the year 1819, I find the desire intimated; and I proposed to devote ten years of my life to the study of ancient and modern literatures—chiefly the latter—and to give ten years more to some historical work. I have had the good fortune to accomplish this design pretty nearly within the limits assigned. In the Christmas of 1837 my first work, the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, was given to the public.

"During my preliminary studies in the field of general literature my eyes gradually acquired so much strength that I was enabled to use them many hours of the day. The result of my studies at this time I was in the habit of giving in the form of essays in public journals, chiefly in the North American, from which a number, quite large enough, have been transferred to a separate volume of Miscellaneous. Having settled on a subject for a particular history, I lost no time in collecting the materials, for which I had peculiar advantages. But, just before these materials arrived, my eye had experienced so severe a strain that I enjoyed no use of it again for reading for several years. It has indeed never since fully recovered its strength, nor have I ever ventured to use it again by candlelight. I well remember the blank despair which I felt when my literary treasures arrived from Spain, and I saw the mine of wealth lying around me which I was forbidden to explore. I determined to see what could be done with the eyes of another. I remembered that Johnson had said, in reference to Milton, that the great poet had abandoned his projected history of England, finding it scarcely possible for a man without eyes to pursue his historical work requiring reference to various authorities. The remark piqued me to make an attempt.

"I obtained the service of a reader who knew no language but his own. I taught him to pronounce the Castilian in a manner suited, I suspect, much more to my ear than to that of a Spaniard; and we began our wearisome journey through Mariana's noble history. I cannot even now call to mind, without a smile, the tedious hours in which, seated under some old trees in my country residence, we pursued our slow and melancholy way over pages which afforded no glimmering of light to him, and from which the light came dimly struggling to me through a half intelligible vocabulary. But, in a few weeks the light became stronger, and I was cheered by the consciousness of my own improvement; and when we had toiled our way through seven quarters I found I could understand the book when read about two-thirds as fast as ordinary English. My reader's office required the more patience; he had not even this result to cheer him in his labor.

"I now felt that the great difficulty could be overcome; and I obtained the services of a reader whose acquaintance with modern and ancient tongues supplied, as far as it could be supplied, the deficiency of eyesight on my part. But, though in this way I could examine various authorities, it was not easy to arrange in my mind the results of my reading, drawn from different and often contradictory accounts. To do this I dictated copious notes as I went along; and when I had read enough for a chapter—from thirty to forty and sometimes fifty pages in length—I had a mass of memoranda in my own language, which would easily bring before me at one view the fruits of my researches. These notes were carefully read to me; and while my recent studies were fresh in my recollection I ran over the whole of my intended chapter in my mind. This process I repeated at least half a dozen times, so that when I finally put my pen to paper it ran off pretty easily, for it was an effort of memory rather than of invention. This method had the advantage of saving me from the perplexity of frequently referring to the scattered passages in the originals, and it enabled me to make the corrections in my own mind which are usually made in the manuscript, and which with my mode of writing—as I shall explain—would have been much embarrassed me. Yet I must admit that this method of composition, when the chapter was very long, was somewhat too heavy a strain on the memory to be altogether recommended.

"Writing presented me a difficulty even greater than reading. Thierry, the famous blind historian of the Norman Conquest, advised me to cultivate dictation; but I have usually preferred a substitute that I found in a writing case made for the blind, which I procured in London forty years since. It is a simple apparatus, often described by me, for the benefit of persons whose vision is imperfect. It consists of a frame of the size of a sheet of paper, traversed by brass wires, as many as lines are wanted on the page, and with a sheet of carbonated paper, such as is used for getting duplicates, pasted on the reverse side. With an ivory or agate stylus the writer traces his characters between the wires on the carbonated sheet, making indelible marks, which he cannot see, on the white page below. This treadmill apparatus has its defects, and I have repeatedly supposed I had accomplished a good page, and was proceeding in all the glow of composition to go ahead, when I found I had forgotten to insert a sheet of my writing paper below, and that the leaf looked as blank as myself. Notwithstanding these and other whimsical distresses of the kind, I have found my writing case my best friend in my lonely hours, and with it have written nearly all that I have sent into the world the last forty years.

"The manuscript thus written and deciphered—for it was in the nature of hieroglyphics—by my secretary was then read to me for correction, and copied off in a fair hand for the printer. All this, it may be thought, was rather a slow process, requiring the virtue of patience in all the parties concerned. But in time my eyes improved again. Before I had finished Ferdinand and Isabella I could use them some hours every day. And thus they have continued till this day, though subject to occasional interruptions, sometimes of weeks and sometimes of months, when I could not look at a book. And this circumstance, as well as habit—second nature—has led me to adhere still to my early method of composition. Of late years I have suffered not so much from inability of the eye as dimness of the vision, and the warning comes that the time is not far distant when I must rely exclusively on the eyes of another for the prosecution of my studies. Perhaps it should be received as a warning that it is time to close them altogether."

"The tobacco crop of Mason county will not be so good this year as usual, so we are informed, and we are led to believe, from what has been told us by many farmers, from what has been said by the usual crop. The cause of this is said to be the late and unusually heavy harvest, which coming on at the time when tobacco most needed attention, farmers were compelled to neglect it to secure their grain, until most of it has been ruined.—*Mayville Eagle.*

General Jackson's Gold Box.

It has been announced that the committee appointed by a board of Council of New York city to award the gold box bequeathed by General Andrew Jackson, have decided that it should be given to Lieut. Col. Garrett Dyckman, of the 1st regiment, New York Volunteers. The following is the clause in Andrew Jackson's will, in which he speaks of the gold box:

The gold snuff box presented to me by the Corporation of the city of New York; the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, S. C.; my native State, with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Jr., with directions that should our happy country yet be blessed with peace, an event not always to be expected, he will at the close of the war or end of the conflict present each of the articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or out of the city, to be presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defense of his country and our country's rights.

The following are the claims upon which the award to Major Dyckman is based:

First—For having, from the landing at the Island of Lobos to the final surrender of the City of Mexico, the best disciplined company in the regiment, the men being always under the most thorough command and control.

Second—For leading his company on the first Sunday after the landing at Vera Cruz as skirmishers on the sand plains near its walls, and taking position on the Orizaba Road, holding that position while under fire from nearly all the batteries of the city, within hearing of the enemy, until after dark, when ordered to retire behind a sand hill.

Third—For his having taken, on the succeeding evening, possession of the Orizaba Road, and judiciously posting pickets, thus preventing all communication from that road to the city during that night.

Fourth—For having taken a position with his company of seventy-eight men in ambush, and within half a mile of six hundred of the enemy, to prevent their entrance to the city, (the enemy, as before recited, could be distinctly heard giving orders,) and for performing constantly in his company scouting duty around the walls and roads of the city during the same time.

Fifth—For engaging and sustaining a charge for six hours, holding the position until relieved by Col. Ward B. Burnett, at Nueva Rancia.

Sixth—For gallant service, equal to any other man or officer, at Cerro Gordo.

Seventh—For leading his company in a charge at Cherubusco, and remaining in advance of his command under the sharpest fire of musketry experienced during the war, where he fell severely wounded, thus setting an example of bravery for his men to emulate.

Eighth—For devoting his time and attention to the discipline, comfort and interest of his men.

Ninth—In never saying to his men "go," when there was a chance for a brush with the enemy, but always saying "come," as he would never permit either officer or private of his command to be in advance of him in action, or on any other duty where he was in command.

Tenth—For receiving the endorsement of his brother officers, both senior and junior, of his conduct as a brave soldier and officer and a gentleman, by electing him from the position of junior Captain to that of Major.

Hudson's Bay Territory.—Gov. Sir George Simpson arrived, on Saturday last, at the Hudson's Bay House, Lachine, from his annual visit to the Red River settlement.

The news from the Indian country is reported to be on the whole favorable, although that fearful scourge, small-pox, had been prevalent in the Upper Missouri country during the winter, and it was feared it might spread among the Indians to the northward. Great efforts, however, had been made to arrest its progress by vaccination, supplies of fresh vaccine matter having been forwarded by the Hudson's Bay Company to all parts of the interior, during the winter and spring. It is believed that these precautionary measures were adopted in time, and that the result has been the saving of hundreds if not of thousands of lives.

It is gratifying to learn that the Indian trouble in Minnesota had not extended to the British territory; but on the contrary, that the company had succeeded in bringing about a peace between those mortal enemies, the Blackfeet and Crees, who have, at last, ceased to take each other's scalps. From Oregon, too, the latest advices are satisfactory. The Indian war in that territory had ceased, the British Fur Traders having done for the matter. Their influence, from their long and friendly intercourse with the Indians, is powerful with them, and has been exerted invariably, and at length successfully, to aid the United States authorities in the re-establishment of the peace of the country.

The spring, we learn, had been usually backward on Lake Superior and throughout the company's territory; the last ice having only passed the Sault Ste. Marie on the 6th of July—the latest date on record.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON IN CANADA.—DE VASTATION BY A WATER SPOUT.—The Quebec Courier contains a thrilling description of the effects of a water spout which devastated the parish of St. Eleazar, Beauce county, on the 18th ult. The information is furnished by the priest of the parish, who states that the first warning the people had was a noise, like that of a sea in a storm, proceeding from a large and dark cloud overhanging the place. Soon the cloud seemed to burst, letting fall toward the earth a long train, somewhat in the shape of a funnel, with the small end toward the ground. It revolved rapidly hissing like escaping steam, and swirling and eddying, and fro, and imitating the contortions of a snake.

When the small end reached the ground, it lifted and carried away, in its revolving impetus, whatever it came in contact with. Boards, timber, stones, and portions of houses were whirled in the air and thrown at a distance with a fearful roar. Several houses were thus raised to the ground. One horse and three cows were drawn by the power of suction to the water-spout, and being raised high in the air, were let gradually descend; they escaped uninjured and were only covered with mud. Five carts were carried to a great height and thrown across some fields into the woods, being smashed by the fall. Large trees, such as maples, were uprooted and removed a distance of five acres. This phenomenon, although disastrous and awful, must, however, have been a sublime sight.

AN OLD MAIL ROBBER DETECTED.—Disclosures have been made within a few days which have led to the detection of a mail robber, who has been acting in the capacity of mail carrier between Georgetown, Oxford, Leesburg, Broadwell, Cynthia, in this State, for some time. Large packages of letters have been missed upon that route recently, and the postmasters in that vicinity suffered more or less in reputation from that cause. It is presumed that the robber had in some way procured a key to the mail-boxes, and has through that means been making regular depredations upon the mail matter entrusted to him. The circumstance which led to the discovery was the presence, in the road between Broadwell and Leesburg, of bits of letters, which attracted the attention of Mr. Mandeville D. Curry, a very worthy citizen of Leesburg. Following up the bits of the letters in the road, Mr. Curry soon discovered whole letters, and conveyed them to the postmaster at Leesburg. The suspicions of the postmaster were thus excited, and he set out immediately after the mail carrier, who was on his way to Georgetown. The mail carrier arrived in Georgetown about an hour in advance of his pursuer, and had fled for parts unknown. We are informed that many letters of great value were stolen.—*Lou. Democrat.*

Interesting Wedding Party.

In the city of Lexington, on the evening of August 5th, was witnessed such a wedding party and such a marriage ceremony as perhaps never occurred in the United States, certainly not in the State of Kentucky. Mr. John Blount, the bridegroom, is a deaf mute, who was brought up in Alabama, but received his education at the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf, at Danville, where he is at present an accomplished and highly esteemed instructor. He is a tall and fine looking specimen of a man, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word. Miss Lucretia Ann Hoagland, the bride, is also a deaf mute. She was educated in the Institution at Danville, and would pass for a beautiful and accomplished lady in any circle of society. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoagland, the parents of the bride, at whose house the marriage took place, are also both of them deaf mutes. They received their education some twenty-five or thirty years since at the same Institution. They have three other children—two of whom hear and talk; and the youngest, a little boy of nine years old, is, like the bride, a mute, and expects before long to go to the same Institution, to obtain that inestimable blessing—a good education—which his father, mother, and sister have received before him.

There were also present, as invited guests, some twelve or fifteen educated mutes, all of them present or former pupils of the before-named Institution.

The attendant of the bride, Miss Mary Boyd, from Harrison county, was as modest, beautiful, and elegantly dressed a lady as adorns any drawing-room. She was formerly a class-mate of the bride. Other young ladies who were mutes were present, who attracted marked attention by their personal charms as well as by their superior intelligence. Young gentlemen, also, were not wanting, of fine appearance, education, and manner, to lend interest to the occasion. In addition to the mutes who were present, there were thirty or forty speaking persons in attendance. Most of those present, from intercourse with the family of the bride, or in some other way, had become familiar with the sign language, so that the conversation of the evening was held chiefly in the beautiful pantomime of the deaf and dumb.

But that which perhaps gave the most peculiar interest to the occasion was the fact that the marriage ceremony was celebrated in the sign language of the deaf and dumb. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. S. B. Cheek, Vice-Principal of our State Institution at Danville. Not a word was heard during the whole ceremony—the prayer, the propounding of the marriage covenant, the benediction, and the blessing at the wedding feast, were all performed in the graceful and eloquent though voiceless language of gesture, which may be termed the vernacular of the deaf and dumb. The mutes who were present all testified their peculiar delight, saying that they had often witnessed marriages before, but had never understood what was actually said and done until this occasion. It was, taken altogether, emphatically a mute festival, in which all parties present were delighted, and which furnished a most striking exemplification of the fact that nature can do and can be done by the unfortunate mute.—*Lou. Jour.*

A MASONIC MOVEMENT.—Purchase of Mount Vernon.

We find the following announcement in the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch: We understand that one or more of the Masonic Lodges of this city have originated a plan for the purchase of Mount Vernon, which, if taken hold of in earnest by the "brothers of the mystic tie" throughout the Union, cannot fail of success. The plan proposed is to get the subordinate Lodges to contribute \$1 for each member. The price asked for the Mount Vernon estate is \$200,000, and the Masonic statistics show that the order numbers three hundred thousand; so that if all the Lodges in the Union accede to the proposition—and the probability is that they will—the purchase of Mount Vernon may be looked upon as a fixed fact. But the suggestion, as given out, does not stop there.

When the land which contains the last mortal remains of the immortal Washington is possessed by the Masons, they propose to present it to the State of Virginia, only reserving to their order the right to meet around the tomb of their deceased brother once every year, to celebrate his imperishable deeds, and to keep alive his great name. We have strong faith in this patriotic plan for the purchase of Mount Vernon, knowing, as we do, that the order from which it emanates are ever ready for good deeds, and never look back when they put their hands to the plow. Let every true Mason feel that the tomb of Washington can only be preserved from decay by his efforts, and but a few short months will roll by ere it will be the property of that State which gave it birth, and to whose keeping alone his ashes should be entrusted.

THE BRONTES.—Emily Bronte—the finer, we are afraid we must say the ideal side of whose character is sketched in "Shirley"—is, I think, the most powerful of the Bronte family. They are a remarkable race, all of them. Branwell, the brother, even whose life was wrecked at the outset, meets death Minerva-like. He holds the old theory, that the will can be supreme to the end; and so, when he feels the last agony approaching, he desires to be raised to his feet, and dies standing. But Emily is a Titan. Charlotte loved her with her whole heart; to her the imitable sister is "mine bonnie love"; but Emily never responds. She is stern, taciturn, untamable. Her logic is rigorous; but when she once forms an opinion, however extreme it may be, her logic can move her. She clings to it with a stubborn tenacity. Her affections, such as they are, are spent on the moorland home and the wild animals she cherishes. The tawny bull-dog, "Keeper," is her special friend. But even "Keeper" must be taught to obey that iron will, and he is taught in a way that he never forgets. On her death-bed she accepts no assistance—does not admit that she suffers even. Her death, Charlotte said afterwards, "was very terrible. She was torn, conscious, panting, reluctant, resolute, out of a happy life."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—

We believe there is no doubt that the complaints of the Italian Governments respecting the shelter given to Mazzini and other plotters in England have already been laid before Lord Palmerston by the Tuscan representative, and has, as was to be expected, been met with a simple reference to the English law, which did not permit him to refuse hospitality to Mazzini, but that his movements would be hereafter watched; and that he cannot be allowed to make preparations here for revolutionary enterprises abroad. Mazzini is believed to have returned to England. The last attempt in Italy is said to have cost the Mazzinian treasury over £20,000. The general opinion is that a combined effort of all the great Continental Powers is about to be made to induce the English Government either to expel the refugees or to modify the laws in relation to them.

El Thayer has selected for the settlement of the Northern emigrants of the tract of land near the boundaries of Kentucky, and not far from the Southern point of Ohio. Five thousand acres have been selected on a creek about two miles from the mouth of the Big Sandy river, which forms the boundary line between Virginia and Kentucky. These arrangements are making for the building of a city which is to be the centre of a colony. This city is to be called Cerecote. The tract of ground is a splendid wheat growing and pasture country, is very healthy, and well supplied with timber and coal. It is well situated for navigation, and from this point there is constant water communication as far as Kansas. It needs but a railway to the James river and Kanawha canal, and a new outlet, for the produce of the West is thus made to Norfolk or Richmond. The importance of the undertaking is strongly felt. The company have already sent out \$40,000 worth of engines and machinery, with the intention of making it a manufacturing place for the Virginia market. The first body of settlers will go out the middle of August.

Items by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

The Postmaster General has nearly completed arrangements by which to concentrate at Cincinnati by the most prompt means the great Northern and Eastern mails, then to be distributed throughout the Western States and Territories generally. He is also endeavoring to improve the Southern mail service.

Advices to the War Department from Fort Ridgeway to July 30th, state that as soon as Maj. Sherman's command repaired to the Yellow Stone river, Minnesota, the Sioux Indians were overawed and became submissive. No further information in relation to the Inkpadutah bands has been received.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.

The following are the returns of the Nebraska Congressional election: Ferguson 1,470; Thayer 1,309; Chapman 1,114; Rankin 1,090. One county to hear from.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.

The Santa Fe mails, had reached Independence on the 6th. News unimportant. The Cheyenne Indians have refused to receive presents from the agent or make a treaty, saying they can make more by stealing. The Pawnees also threaten hostilities.

Ninety-nine counties in Missouri give Rollins a majority of about 3,000, but the returns are so conflicting that an accurate figure cannot be given. Rollins is probably elected by about 1,500 majority. The Republican learns that John Hartness, late Comptroller of that city, has been appointed Secretary in Utah.

Boston, Aug. 11.

The U. S. Court yesterday made a final decree of perpetual injunction in favor of the Congress Rubber Company against some dozen importing houses, dealers and manufacturers of web. The right to all elastic webs is thus established in the company, and no goods can be hereafter imported having vulcanized rubber.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 12.

The Republican State Convention met at half past 10 o'clock. Hon. Caleb B. Smith was chosen Chairman, with one Vice President from each Congressional District and nine Secretaries.

Hon. Sampson Mason nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor, and he was nominated by acclamation, the cheers of the delegates and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, immediately upon the announcement a salute of fifteen guns was fired amid the general rejoicing.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of his nomination. He shortly afterwards appeared and addressed the convention.

Moses B. Walker was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. He appeared and made a speech accepting the nomination. For Supreme Judge Milton Sutcliffe was nominated. For Treasurer of State A. P. Stone. For Secretary of State A. P. Russell. For Board of Public Works Jacob Bickensderfer.

A series of resolutions were adopted, and the convention adjourned with three cheers for the ticket. A ratification meeting is to be held to-night in front of the capitol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant Maxwell has been ordered to the U. S. sloop of war Cyane. Lieut. Thomas C. Harris has been detached from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and Lieutenant McCulley has been ordered to relieve him.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.

Fort Laramie dates of the 23d ult., state that Col. Sumner had arrived at Bent Fort, and would leave on the 13th in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians. The California train had all passed Laramie in good health. Waggon's wagon-road train was at Fort Kearney.

Col. Alexander's regiment and Spencer's battery for the Utah expedition met 225 miles west of Leavenworth. Another regiment was at Rock Creek.

Capt. Van Blent's command was at Cottonwoods, Reno's battery at the Big Blue. The Cheyennes had scattered over the entire route between Laramie and Kearney, but little damage had been done to the trains, the Indians fearing an attack from large parties.

A war has broken out again between the Crows and Sioux. Several surveying parties have been seen. Nothing further heard of the murders reported last week. Nothing from Utah.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington RAILROAD.

THE LOUISVILLE, FRANKFORT, AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD will transport stock and articles for exhibition at the Fair and the Mechanics Institute, to be held in Lexington, Eminence, and Louisville during the ensuing fall, upon the following conditions:

The regular fare will be paid upon going to either one of the Exhibitions according to the established rates of the Company. The Freight Agent at Louisville, upon presentation, within one week after the close of the exhibition at Louisville, of the certificate of exhibition, will refund the money so paid and give a free permit for the return of such articles and stock as were exhibited at Louisville.

Those persons desiring to send stock to the United States Fair, commencing on Monday, August 21, at Louisville, should not wait until a day or two before the Fair, as the Roads may be too much pressed to accommodate them, and should give timely notice of the cars required.

August 12—td. SAM'L GULL, Superintendent.

MRS. FRANKLIN'S SCHOOL.

THE TWELFTH SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, September 7th, 1857. Tuition per session of 20 weeks, \$15 00 Stationery, 25 French, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-Work without extra charge. Instruction in Music, with use of instrument for practice, can be obtained at Professor's prices. Aug. 7, 1857—lm.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KY.

Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal. Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music. The Eighteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1857, in the new and spacious School House, just erected for the purpose, at Greenwood.

EXPENSES PER SESSION. \$20 00 Board, including Fuel and Lights, 20 00 Tuition in English studies, 20 00 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting, each, 10 00 Music on Piano, 25 00 Use of instrument for practice, 5 00 Stationery, 25 Lessons in plain and ornamental needle work without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence. For other information address the Principal. July 24, 1857—3m.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, Medical Department.

THE 41st Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1857, and will continue four months, under the direction of the same Faculty as heretofore. Tickets to the full course \$105. Matriculation fee \$10. \$5. Graduation fee \$25. Demonstrator's fee \$10. All in advance. Good Boarding, with fuel and lights, from \$2 to \$4 per week. ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, &c. Lexington, July 29, 1857—w6w3m

100 BUSHES HEMP REED, in store and for sale by BURELL & HENRY, W. A. GAINES.

BY EXPRESS.

J. MILES & SON'S BEST QUALITY

Ladies',

Misses and

Childrens'

BOOTS, SLIPPERS & GAITERS,

GENTLEMEN'S OXFORD TIES

AND

CALF MONROE SHOES

TODD'S,

No. 1, Swigert's Row.

PORTER MONAIS

POCKET BOOKS,

A LARGE SUPPLY—NEAT PATTERNS,

BY EXPRESS.

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

RODGERS' CUTLERY.

PEN & POCKET KNIVES,

AND

SCISSORS—VARIOUS SIZES.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

Selected from their Pattern Cards—all warranted of the very best.

JUST RECEIVED AT

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

A GOOD SUPPLY

STILL ON HAND

AT TODD'S.

A FEW SUMMER HATS.

PRICE REDUCED.

CALL AND SEE

W. M. TODD.

Aug. 10, 1857.

PREMIUM

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms

OF

C. PROAL,

61 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

A large assortment of

Coach and Buggy Harness,

Wagon and Cart Harness,

SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Of every variety.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS,

LINEN AND WOOLLEN CLOVES, &c.

All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in my line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the Four Store, Third Street, between Main and Market. [July 13, 1857—6m.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

AT COST FOR CASH.

I AM now offering rare inducements to the Citizens of Frankfort and surrounding counties in the way of CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING.

Having the largest and best selected stock in town, and being desirous of clothing them out, I will, on and after this date, sell all my SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING at cost for cash. Consisting of a large assortment of Coats, Vests and Pants of all grades and colors, also a large lot of Cloth Coats which I will sell cheap for cash.

Call soon if you want CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHS, CHAS. B. GETZ'S, Corner Main and St. Clair sts., Frankfort. June 26, 1857—4f.

Trustees Notice.

ALL persons having claims against James H. Shouse, of Woodford county, will please report the same immediately to the undersigned, his trustees, stating all the parties to the claim, who created and when due, and all persons indebted to the said Shouse in any way, will please come forward and settle the same with us.

J. E. HASKINS, } Trustees. J. W. TAYMAN, } Corner Main and St. Clair sts., Frankfort. June 26, 1857—4f.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

THE public are respectfully informed that the price of Board at this Hotel has not been advanced, but is as it has been heretofore, \$2 50 per diem.

July 13, 1857—lm.

FISH—6 bbls Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; 8 half bbls Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; 8 quarter bbls do. Nos. 1, 2 and 3; 25 Kils do. No. 1; 5 Kils Tongues and Sausages; 25 boxes Smoked Herring; 25 cases Fresh Salmon; in store and for sale by GRAY & TODD, July 1, 1857.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

<

Plug Ugly Outrage.

It has been reported through the city that one Dan. Mahar, a naturalized Irishman, was badly beaten in the face and kicked about on election day, and that this was done by an infuriated mob. Always anxious to get an item for our paper, provided it be a true one, we have taken some pains to enquire about this man Mahar's affair, and the information we have succeeded in obtaining from gentlemen who saw it and whose veracity no one will impeach amounts to about this:

On the election day before breakfast there was a great rush to the polls, occasioned by the desire of every one of both parties to vote as soon as possible. Of the extent of the rush to the polls some idea may be formed from the fact that nearly four hundred votes were polled before 8 o'clock. While the 'crowd' was pressing to the polls the man Mahar came up and endeavored to squeeze in from the outside of the crowd, thus rendering the press more intolerable than ever. While pushing and scrounging about he was himself shoved back by some of the crowd who were in front of him, and who wanted to vote as soon as possible and were therefore indignant to step aside for Mahar. When it was seen that neither Mahar nor any of those on the outside of the crowd could force their way in to the polls, he was requested by an American gentleman to desist from pushing about, and to bide his time when there would be a better opportunity afforded him of voting. Mahar then left that side of the crowd and went around on the other side, and there commenced pushing and elbowing more violently than ever. Before long he pushed some person more violently than that person thought he had any right to do, and accordingly he was pushed back. He then commenced complaining because American citizens would not quietly yield their positions to him while he voted, and falsely charged that the Americans in the crowd wished to prevent him from voting because he was an Irishman. At this an altercation took place between Mahar and some one in the crowd, whom Mahar had probably jostled. The American struck at Mahar, but his arm was caught. No one else attempted to strike Mahar, and he was not badly beaten in the face, nor was he otherwise injured. The gentleman who gives us this information says on his own responsibility that the rumor which is being circulated, that Mahar was badly beaten in the face, or otherwise hurt, is a lie. We will give this gentleman's name up to any one who desires it. It is not very probable, however, that we shall be requested to give up his name.

Mahar was not whipped at the polls, or anywhere else that we can learn of, nor was he pushed about more violently than many Americans were. It would be utterly impossible for any one to work his way through such a crowd, all of whom were eager to vote, without being jostled. Mahar was not jostled because he attempted to vote the Democratic ticket, but because he insisted upon going into a crowd when every one was pushed about, instead of quietly waiting for his time to vote. We know of some thirty or forty American gentlemen who went to the polls before breakfast, but were unable to vote at that time on account of the pressure of the crowd. These gentlemen, instead of pushing and tugging about as Mahar did, went home until there was a better opportunity of voting and then returned. If native born American citizens and gentlemen of the highest respectability were compelled to wait a little while before they voted, we see no reason why the foreigner Mahar should not do the same thing. And if, in urging his way through the crowd, some one with more physical strength urged a little harder than he did, he has nothing of which to complain. So far from being badly beaten and terrified, Mahar returned to the Court House yard and went about among Americans in the afternoon without any manifestation of any ill will being made towards him. If he did not succeed in voting throughout the day, it was because he made no attempt to vote after the number of those pressing up to vote was lessened; and the only reason he was prevented from voting at first was because there was so great a rush to the polls at that particular time that no one on the outside of the crowd—whether American or Democrat—could have worked his way through. If Mahar made no subsequent attempt to vote, it was his own fault, and not that of any member of the American party. He might have waited at almost any time during the day after 9 o'clock, as we saw, and as he must have seen a number of other Irishmen doing without interruption. This was one of the Plug Ugly outrages.

The Louisville Courier complains that other papers have stolen his election returns and have given him no credit for the same. Now, so far as our paper is concerned we have only to say it does not apply to us. We have been in the habit for years of obtaining our Election Returns directly from the clerks of the County Courts, and publishing them as received. Besides, if we felt inclined to publish anything from the Courier we should have to be very well assured from some other and more reliable source that it was correct before we did so. Even the Election Returns that he boasts of having labored so hard to procure, as published in that paper, when compared with our Returns, received from the clerks, contain many errors.

ASHLAND BARBECUE.—Prompted by a curiosity which we could not restrain, we went to the depot on Wednesday last in order to see the "immense crowd" from Louisville which was announced to be present at the Ashland Barbecue. The "immense crowd" was composed of a few Dutch musicians and some other persons, about forty in all. They were joined at this place by some Roman Catholic Irishmen, and a few of Henry Clay's old political adherents. It was a very remarkable thing perhaps, but nowhere in all that "vast crowd" could be discovered any of Henry Clay's old personal adherents and friends.

A few years ago we would as soon have expected the devil to hold his infernal court in Paradise, as to hold a Barbecue at Ashland, no power would be the least mingling what everybody but himself sees to be a political fallacy, or logical absurdity. * * * A man of rare abilities, but apparently void of both moral and intellectual conscience. * * * and therefore, a man whom we do not feel, something stranger has happened. We are not much surprised at anything these days.

Quite a number of our Sag-Nicht exchanges throughout the State are exercising themselves at a great rate about what they are pleased to call the Frankfort mobs. The most heinous of the offenses of these alleged mobs appears to have been the affair with the two Griffins, of which we have already spoken. They declare that the first Griffin was severely beaten by a "mob" because he was a foreigner and a Democrat, and for attempting to vote the Democratic ticket. He was attacked by one man, who composed the "mob," at some forty feet from the polls and before he had attempted to vote. He was not attacked because he had induced a "floater" to stay away from the polls. He was struck because he had insolently threatened the lives of American citizens if the decision of the judges of the election was carried out, and for having assisted in getting an old man drunk, smuggling him out of the town while he was intoxicated and keeping him in that condition until after the election—leaving the old man's sick wife helpless in bed, to die for want, which she would have done had not her necessities been known to several American gentlemen. The old man was not a "floater." He was always a Democrat until the American question was brought before the people, but ever since that time he has voted the American ticket. The Democrats knew that he was not a floater, or the man Griffin would not have put himself to the trouble of getting him intoxicated and, while in that condition, running him out of town in order to keep him from voting the American ticket. The American told Griffin at the time the cause which induced him to strike him (Griffin.) This American is responsible for it. We put the question to the people whether or not a man who makes threats of violence against the lives of American citizens, and endeavors to commit a fraud upon the elective franchise by stuffing legal voters with liquor and carrying them away while in that condition in order to prevent their voting, who will seduce an old man from the bedside of a sick and starving wife—whether or not such a man does not deserve a thrashing? It is certainly as bad and fully as mean to prevent a man from voting in this way as it is to prevent him from voting by knocking him down. Griffin did not get a lick amiss.

As regards the affair with the second Griffin, we have merely to say that, if it was perfectly natural for him to attempt to shoot a man behind his back while that man was engaged in a fist-cuff with his brother, it was fully as natural that American citizens should interfere to prevent such an assassination. Yet these American citizens are blamed because they would not stand quietly by and see one of the most respectable and beloved citizens of the town shot down in this cowardly manner by a foreigner who had not been two years in the country. While the American of whom we have spoken was fighting with the first Griffin, Griffin's brother attempted to shoot him (the American) in the back, a person interfered, and then Griffin snapped the pistol at him twice. Then several others interfered; disarmed him and drove him from the Court House yard. Probably it was a "mob" which assailed the second Griffin, probably more than one man struck him; but it was enough to enrage any crowd to see him trying to shoot down American citizens, and if twenty men buffeted him he got no more than he deserved.

The man Griffin with whom the difficulty first commenced is the same man who created the first disturbance at the polls in 1855, by bringing up a man to vote who did not live in this precinct, who acknowledged that he had no right to vote here, and whom Griffin and everybody else knew was not entitled to a vote. And yet this is the worthy who obtains the sympathy of the Democratic party and whom many of them now endeavor to make a hero of. The second Griffin has not been in the country two years, is not entitled to the rights of citizenship, and had no business at the polls. Yet Americans are denounced all over the country because they knocked him down in order to prevent him from murdering one of the cleverest men in Frankfort.

If the honored old mansion of Henry Clay had been still standing at Ashland, but few of those Democrats who have any faith in ghosts would have dared to have ventured within its sacred precincts, or to have desecrated its walls by the sounds of their hideous mirth. But well they know that with the material of the old building the spirit which animated the bosom of the man who would "rather have been right than President" has also departed, and lurks not around the new house, and that their revelry was in no danger of disturbing the indignant remains of him whom they hated and persecuted while living. But if Henry Clay could have come to life again and witnessed the bacchanalian mirth of his old enemies, have heard the rejoicings over their Democratic victory—a foreign triumph over an American people—have heard them sound the praises of the man who was mainly instrumental in originating the base charge of "bargain and corruption" against him and thus defeating his fond aspirations; and if he had then looked around him and have discovered in the crowd his slanderers and enemies, and have met the cowering gaze of some of those mean spirited men who endeavored to stun his ears and who shook the walls of his home by firing cannon in glorification of his defeat in 1844, but have failed to recognize the countenances of his old friends—what would have been the old Hero's outraged feelings, and who can paint the indignant flashing of his eye at the impudent intruders? Great God! can we imagine more than mortal wrath?

JAMES B. CLAY has recently taken a great fancy to his father's old enemies. He invited many of his old political revilers to his barbecue at Ashland, and seems to take them to his bosom as his dearest and best friends. He has also fallen in love with the Roman Catholic foreigners, who, as he himself charges in his Hoon letters, sold themselves for British gold, and by committing extensive frauds on the elective franchise in the State of New York, defeated his father in 1844. While inviting the enemies of his family to Ashland we wonder if he did not extend his invitation to his political friend, the Roman Catholic Brownson, who openly avows his temporal allegiance to the Pope, and who, in 1844, thus spoke of Henry Clay.

He is ambitious, but short-sighted. * * * He is abashed by no inconsistency, disturbed by no contradiction, and can defend with a firm countenance without the least mingling what everybody but himself sees to be a political fallacy, or logical absurdity. * * * A man of rare abilities, but apparently void of both moral and intellectual conscience. * * * and therefore, a man whom we do not feel, something stranger has happened. We are not much surprised at anything these days.

Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of Henry, Owen, and Gallatin counties, Ky., deeply interested in and desirous of the construction of a Railroad from Louisville to Newport or Covington under the name of the "Louisville and Newport Branch Railroad," assembled in mass meeting, at Dremont Springs, on the 6th inst., and, on motion of Gen. Geo. D. Dicken, Hon. E. F. Nuttall, was called to the Chair, and H. Skinner appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in relation to the construction of said road, to-wit: G. D. Dicken and W. W. Wright, of Henry; J. C. Ross, J. P. Orr, and G. Garnett, of Owen, and G. W. Sanders, of Gallatin counties.

The committee, through their chairman, W. W. Wright, adopted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The commencement of the work on the Louisville and Newport Branch Railroad has, for various reasons, been delayed—reasons, however, not founded in any impracticability of the route, expensiveness of construction, probable smallness of dividends by the road, want of friends, &c., &c., but rather from the various opposition of sleepless enemies, whose fervency of zeal, constancy of purpose, and fertility of stratagem, has been somewhat remarkable, but which, instead of discouraging, has only tended to strengthen and confirm our confidence and conviction in the merits of our cause, and serve as a presage of ultimate success, and since these, with other reasons in the estimation of your committee entirely sufficient to account for the delay thus sustained in our work, no longer operate as a barrier; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we consider the prospects of the road at this moment better than they have ever been.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to visit Louisville, Covington, Newport, and Cincinnati, to confer with the Louisville and Frankfort, the Covington and Lexington Railroad Companies, and any other corporations which in their judgment, may be interested, to see what can be done in furtherance of the enterprise, and that said committee be empowered to solicit stock.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed said committee, viz: G. D. Dicken and W. W. Wright, of Henry county; G. Garnett, of Owen county; Lewis Collins, of Kenton county; Geo. W. Anderson, of Boone county; Dr. C. B. Chambers, of Gallatin county, and L. F. Sanders, of Carroll county, with power to appoint alternates in case they cannot attend.

Resolved, That so soon as the capital of \$1,000,000 (one million) be secured the work shall be begun.

Resolved, That a mass meeting and barbecue be held at Sparta, Owen county, Ky., on the 24th of September.

Resolved, That a full report of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the daily and weekly papers of Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Louisville, and Frankfort, for publication.

The meeting was largely attended, the very best spirit prevailed, and a warm interest most clearly exhibited in the subject it had under consideration.

The Hon. E. F. Nuttall being called upon, made a short speech in his usually warm, lucid, terse, and convincing style. Next came Gen. Geo. D. Dicken, armed at all points with stubborn facts and irrefragable arguments in support of this enterprise, to which he has devoted a large amount of means and years of unwearied toil and ceaseless exertions, and in a smooth, but rapid manner, tore down the last objections to it, as though they were gossamer threads, with the consummate art and practiced skill of a polished veteran logician. Then came J. C. Ross who, in a few plain, sensible remarks, and in an easy, yet strong manner, unfolded the advantages which the construction of the road proposed would confer upon the people within the sphere of its influence, and concluded by giving a cheering account of Owen. Lastly, came G. W. Sanders, who gave a cheering recital of the interest being taken by the people of Gallatin along the line in this project.

On motion, this meeting adjourned to meet at Sparta, Owen county, Ky., on the 24th of September. E. F. NUTTALL, Chairman.

H. SKINNER, Secretary.

Although the American party of Kentucky have been badly beaten in the recent canvass they do not yet feel whipped, but intend to "try again." This is the spirit manifested by all of our contemporaries of the press, and is exactly the feeling which seems to pervade the large mass of the American party. The same sentiments are also held by the indomitable and patriotic Americans of Tennessee, the completeness of whose overthrow is only equalled by that of the party in this State. The Nashville Republican Banner thus speaks concerning the result:

Our friends, although borne down in this contest, we feel sure will still stand to their colors.—To desert the post of duty merely because defeat has swept over us, would argue that we believe in that monstrous dogma that might makes right. Modern Democracy is wrong and dangerous in its tendencies, and its blighting influences will be felt and appreciated yet. The principles for which we have battled in this contest lose nothing of their value in our estimation by the result of this election. The power of party discipline and influence of official patronage may overcome the right, but the victory must be ephemeral. That power is already a doomed and despicable expedient. The date of its destruction is not far distant. Then let there be no grounding of arms. Let your watch-fires be kept burning—

—and the bombs bursting in the air Give proof through the night that our flag is still there.

SPECULATION IN GRAIN.—The New York Courier states that great competition is going on in that city in buying up the new crop of Southern wheat, which has resulted in prices being paid higher in proportion than present prices of flour; and as the general expectation for, change is that flour must decline when the new crop begins to come in, this movement excites much comment, for it is felt that no effort of speculators can sustain prices in the absence of a foreign demand and with a full crop.

FOUR CANDIDATES.—It appears there are four Democratic candidates for United States Senator from Mississippi, to succeed the Hon. A. G. Brown, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1859, viz: The present incumbent, ex-Governor Mathew, and the Hon. W. S. Featherston, and W. S. Barry, formerly Representatives in Congress. The election will devolve upon the Legislature to be chosen this fall.

The Telegraphic despatches of yesterday inform us that the French Monarch was on the Goodwood race. The English horse Risor came in second, Fisherman third, Pryor fourth, and Pryor sixth.

A magnificently sublime thought, is the determination that the first telegraphic message across the ocean, in case of success, should be "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward men."

The Washington correspondent of Col. Forney's paper, the Philadelphia Press, says:

The death of General Rusk may make a material difference in the future politics of Texas. Benjamin McCulloch, the present Marshal of the State, a quiet, rising man, will probably be advanced to the vacancy in the Senate.

We fancy we have flattery, when all we really hate is only awkwardness of the flatterer.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

AMERICANS—37.
Boone—Braxton W. Chamblin.
Bourbon—Charles P. Talbott.
Boyle—Gabriel S. Caldwell.
Boyle—G. W. Hamilton.
Breckinridge—William A. Barton.
Casey & Russell—William P. Payne.
Christian—James S. Jackson.
Clarke—John B. Huston.
Cumberland & Clinton—T. C. Winfrey.
Fayette—Madison C. Johnson, Leslie Combs.
Fleming & Rowan—Geo. S. Fleming, Francis M. Gray.

Franklin—Thomas N. Lindsey.
Gallatin—James H. McDaniell.
Garrard—William Woods.
Hardin—V. P. Armstrong, W. Lee Harned.
Henderson—James B. Lyne.
Jefferson—S. A. Foss, James M. Mitchell.
Knox & Harlan—James W. Davis.
Lincoln—W. O. Hansford.
Logan—First.

Louisville City—J. G. Lyons, Thomas Shanks, Blanton Duncan, Peter B. Maize.
Madison—William Chenault, Curtis Field, Jr.
Mason—Charles A. Marshall, Samuel Worthington.

Meade—Erasmus O. Brown.
Montgomery & Powell—D. C. Daniel.
Shelby—James L. Caldwell, Stephen T. Drane.
Todd—E. G. Seebree.
Warren—P. H. Hill.
Woodford—John K. Goodloe.

DEMOCRATS—59.

Adair—William E. Russell.
Allen—William T. Anthony.
Anderson—William F. Leathers.
Barren—Isaac Smith, Thomas M. Dickey.
Bath—John Ficklin.

Bullitt—Abraham H. Field.
Butler & Edmonson—J. H. Woosley.
Campbell—Dr. Rachford.

Carroll & Trimble—Ambrose H. Talbott.
Caldwell & Lyon—Willis B. Machen.
Calloway—Elisha Hardy.

Clay & Owen—Harvey F. Hensley.
Crittenden—Isaac N. Clement.

Daniels—Francis M. Daily.
Estill—Oliver Crawford.

Grant—Alfred Kendall.
Graves—Samuel F. Morse.
Grayson—Anderson Grav.

Green—D. P. White.
Greene—Joseph Patton.

Hancock—Green Scott.
Harrison—Hugh Howell, Joseph Shawhan.

Hart—John Donan.
Henry—George Jesse.

Hickman & Fulton—Ed. Crossland.
Hopkins—William F. Parker.

Jessamine—Allen L. McAfee.
Johnson & Floyd—John M. Burns.

Kenton—Robert Richardson, John Ellis.
Larue—William H. Hamilton.

Laud & Rockcastle—Jonathan Newcum.
Lewis—Thomas H. C. Bruce.

Livingston & Marshall—J. K. Huey.
Marion—Joseph M. Boarman.

Mercer—Benjamin C. Trapnall.
Monroe—John H. McMillan.

Morgan & Breathitt—Newton P. Reid.
Mulesboro—Charles Eaves.

McCracken & Ballard—J. T. White.
Nicholas—William J. Stitt.

Nelson—J. C. Wickliffe.
Ohio—Henry Thompson.

Oldham—Samuel E. DeHaven.
Owen—Hiram Kelsey.

Pendleton—William A. Brann.
Pulaski—Milton E. Jones.

Scott—Rennus Payne.
Spencer—Alexander W. Thomas.

Simpson—John C. McCreary.
Taylor—E. L. Barbee.

Trigg—John I. Roach.
Washington—John K. Wilson.

Wayne—James C. Belshe.
Whitley—W. B. Skeen.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MCCRACKEN COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 379
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 381
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 373
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 425
E. H. Owsley, H. R., American, 409
J. T. White, H. R., Democrat, 413
Geo. Dunn, Coroner, American, 298
John Smith, Coroner, American, 104
G. F. Rason, Coroner, Democrat, 52
D. Y. Craig, Coroner, Democrat, 43

CALDWELL COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 270
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 210
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 357
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 582
James H. Leech, H. R., American, 591
Willis B. Machen, H. R., Democrat, 521

HOPKINS COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 330
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 737
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 320
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 1019
William B. Parker, H. R., Democrat, 1009
Jno. G. Morton, H. R., Democrat, 735
M. T. Winstead, Assessor, American, 667
Wm. Kirkwood, Assessor, Democrat, 732
Wm. Herrin, Assessor, Democrat, 236

CRITTENDEN COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 299
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 544
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 603
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 351
M. T. Retherington, H. R., American, 357
Isaac N. Clement, H. R., Democrat, 365

HICKMAN COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 130
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 390
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 75
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 440
Bugg, H. R., American, 483
Ed. Crossland, H. R., Democrat, 483

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 265
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 217
J. A. Moore, Congress, American, 463
J. M. Elliott, Congress, Democrat, 173
Geo. Miller, H. R., American, 232
Jonathan Newcum, H. R., Democrat, 390

WAYNE COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 574
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 597
W. C. Anderson, Congress, American, 681
A. G. Talbott, Congress, Democrat, 709
C. H. Buxton, H. R., American, 629
James C. Belshe, H. R., Democrat, 764

PULASKI COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 904
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 1291
W. C. Anderson, Congress, American, 1083
A. G. Talbott, Congress, Democrat, 1295
C. Wait, Senate, American, 1008
J. S. Kendrick, Senate, Democrat, 1231
Milton E. Jones, H. R., Democrat, 1314
Robert Graves, H. R., Democrat, 773

CALLOWAY COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 99
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 93
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 1028
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 93
Henry W. Harding, H. R., American, 73
Elisha Hardy, H. R., Democrat, 446
Peter S. Hamilton, H. R., Democrat, 145
A. B. Noel, H. R., Democrat, 150
Lotus, cast between Hardy and Hamilton, and Mr. Hardy obtained the certificate.

SHOOTING.—On yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, a difficulty occurred on Water street, between Boss White and Robert Burns, of this city, in which pistols were freely used. Burns was struck in the thigh but we understand that the wound is not dangerous. Charles Smedley, Esq., of Harrodsburg, who was passing by in a buggy at the time, was wounded slightly in the ear. We are not advised of the particulars of this affair.—*Lex. Obs. and Rep.*, 12th.

Mr. Marshall Butts, of Covington, arrested some days ago, a person for some petty offense in that city, and afterwards had reason to believe him one John Fly, who murdered on the 29th of June last, a young man named David M. Thompson, in Murfreesborough, Tennessee, and for whom the young man's father John Thompson, of October county in Mississippi, had offered a reward of two thousand dollars. Fly had been minutely described, and the Marshal wrote to Tennessee, respecting his arrest, and has received, within a day or two, such intelligence as leads him to feel almost certain that his present prisoner is Fly, and no one else.

The arrested party admits that he left Tennessee on account of a young man having been killed by lightning and the body half consumed by the house taking fire from the fluid, and of a fear in consequence of the accident, that such strong suspicion of murder would attach to him as to cause him to be lynched. The affair, regarded as a whole, renders it highly probable that Fly has at last been brought to justice, and will be made to pay the penalty of his crime.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SCHOOL AT BUCK RUN will commence on Monday the 10th of August, for two terms of five months each. Terms reasonable. Deduction made for protracted sickness.
Aug. 5-4w.

St. Ann's Hall.

A family school for twenty boarding pupils, (the Rev. R. McMurtry, Principal, assisted by competent instructors in every department,) will open on the first of September, on the place in South Frankfort where Mr. Fall's popular seminary was formerly conducted.
A few day scholars will be admitted.
August 31-1m.

Deafness and Diseases of the Ear

are cured with unbounded success by the successful Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia, Pa. He is practicing at the Galt House, Louisville Ky., where he will remain a few days longer.

Stammering and Impediments of speech of all kinds cured without pain, on scientific principles, in from one to three hours by Dr. Jones of Philadelphia. He never fails and requires no pay till his patient can talk and read without an impediment.

Artificial Eyes inserted without operation which move and appear as perfect as natural. Dr. Jones can suit any case whether the eye be partly or wholly out—warrants every eye to move and appear as stated. His eyes are the only ones in the world that will move as the natural eye.

Chronic Diseases of all kinds treated with a success hitherto unknown. Persons suffering from the effects of mercury and diseases of the kidneys will do well to call on Dr. Jones at the Galt House, Louisville—where he will remain for about a month longer. Persons that are afflicted with deafness and cannot come to Dr. Jones, can by giving a full description of their case and enclosing from \$15 to \$30 (\$15 if it is not of long standing) will have all sent necessary to cure them, and if it costs more than the above they can pay it after the cure is effected. What is required can be sent by mail. [July 29-1m.]

Dr. JONES, of Philadelphia, who so successfully cures cures impediments of speech, deafness, chronic diseases and inserts artificial eyes, has again resumed his practice at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., where he may be consulted for a few days longer. [July 29-1m.]

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS, Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand. July 29, 1857-1m. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Just Received

At Blackburn's, a large and handsome assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Queensware, Glassware, and Varieties. He will offer as good bargains as any cotemporary; and respectfully invites the public to examine his Stock of Goods. R. W. BLACKBURN. March 11th, 1857-1m.

Youghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by July 1, -1m. R. C. STEELE & CO.

The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports, Just published and for sale at this office, price \$5. It can be sent by mail to any one sending the price of the book and 48 cents in postage stamps to pay the postage on it. June 29, 1857-1m.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office. July 24th, 1857.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month. June 8, 1857-1m.

Expedition for Liberia.

Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857.

The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia. May 11, 1857-6m.

DIED.

On the 17th of June, 1857, at the residence of her father, Judge John McKee, in Clark county, Mo., LAURA J. McKee, aged 20 years and one month.

The deceased was afflicted, for about three years, with that ruthless disease, which respects neither age nor condition, consumption. She endured her affliction with great fortitude—without murmuring at her pains or fearing death. Thus she passed from earth, in the bloom of youth, one who was respected and admired by all who knew her.

"It is difficult to feel that she is dead. While looking upon beauty such as hers, That it could ever perish? It is like The melting of a star in the sky."

While you are gazing on it, or a dream, In its most ravishing sweetness rudely broken."

She joined the Presbyterian Church when very young and gave unshakeable evidence of having possessed that religion which is "a great pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, without partiality and without hypocrisy." She possessed a remarkably vigorous intellect. Her mind was capable of grasping and comprehending, with ease, the problems, theorems and propositions in the higher mathematics. The Latin language and Natural Science were her favorite studies. Though disease compelled her to leave school at an early age, she might be ranked among the intelligent of our country.

In conversation she was pleasant, fluent, animated, and gave evidence of a "sweet, attractive grace" which is as rare as it is desirable. What a value might she have been to society had that God, "whose ways are past finding out," spared her!

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear, Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

A CHOICE SUPPLY

